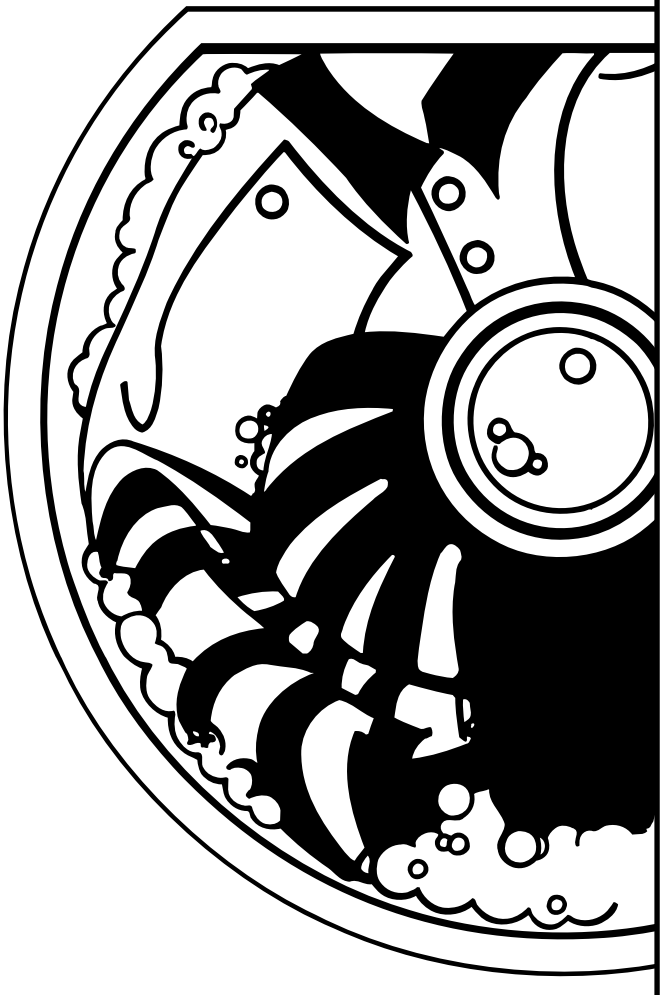
Whirlpool®
Home Appliances

HOW TO MAKE A HOME RUN.™

Use And Care
G U I D E



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1-800-253-1301
Call us with questions or comments.

ONE SPEED AUTOMATIC WASHERS

PART NO. 3363573

A Note to You

Thank you for buying a WHIRLPOOL® appliance.

Because your life is getting busier and more complicated, WHIRLPOOL washers are easy to use, save time, and help you manage your home better. To ensure that you enjoy years of trouble-free operation, we developed this Use and Care Guide. It contains valuable information about how to operate and maintain your washer properly and safely. Please read it carefully.

Also, please complete and mail in the Ownership Registration Card provided with your appliance. The card helps us notify you about any new information on your appliance.

Please record your model's information.

Whenever you call to request service on your appliance, you need to know your complete model number and serial number. You can find this information on the model and serial number plate (see diagram on page 4 for location of plate).

Please also record the purchase date of your appliance and your dealer's name, address, and telephone number.

Model Number _____

Serial Number _____

Purchase Date _____

Dealer Name _____

Dealer Address _____

Dealer Phone _____

Keep this book and the sales slip together in a safe place for future reference.

Our Consumer Assistance Center number is toll-free. **1-800-253-1301**

Washer Safety

Your safety is important to us.

This guide contains safety statements under warning symbols. Please pay special attention to these symbols and follow any instructions given. Here is a brief explanation of the symbol.

This symbol alerts you to hazards such as fire, electrical shock, or other injuries.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING – To reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons when using the washer, follow basic precautions, including the following:

- Read all instructions before using the washer.
- Do not wash articles that have been previously cleaned in, washed in, soaked in, or spotted with gasoline, dry-cleaning solvents, other flammable, or explosive substances as they give off vapors that could ignite or explode.
- Do not add gasoline, dry-cleaning solvents, or other flammable, or explosive substances to the wash water. These substances give off vapors that could ignite or explode.
- Under certain conditions, hydrogen gas may be produced in a hot water system that has not been used for 2 weeks or more. HYDROGEN GAS IS EXPLOSIVE. If the hot water system has not been used for such a period, before using a washing machine, turn on all hot water faucets and let the water flow from each for several minutes. This will release any accumulated hydrogen gas. As the gas is flammable, do not smoke or use an open flame during this time.
- Do not allow children to play on or in the washer. Close supervision of children is necessary when the washer is used near children.
- Before the washer is removed from service or discarded, remove the door.
- Do not reach into the washer if the tub or agitator is moving.
- Do not install or store the washer where it will be exposed to the weather.
- Do not tamper with controls.
- Do not repair or replace any part of the washer or attempt any servicing unless specifically recommended in this Use and Care Guide or in published user-repair instructions that you understand and have the skills to carry out.
- See Installation Instructions for grounding requirements.

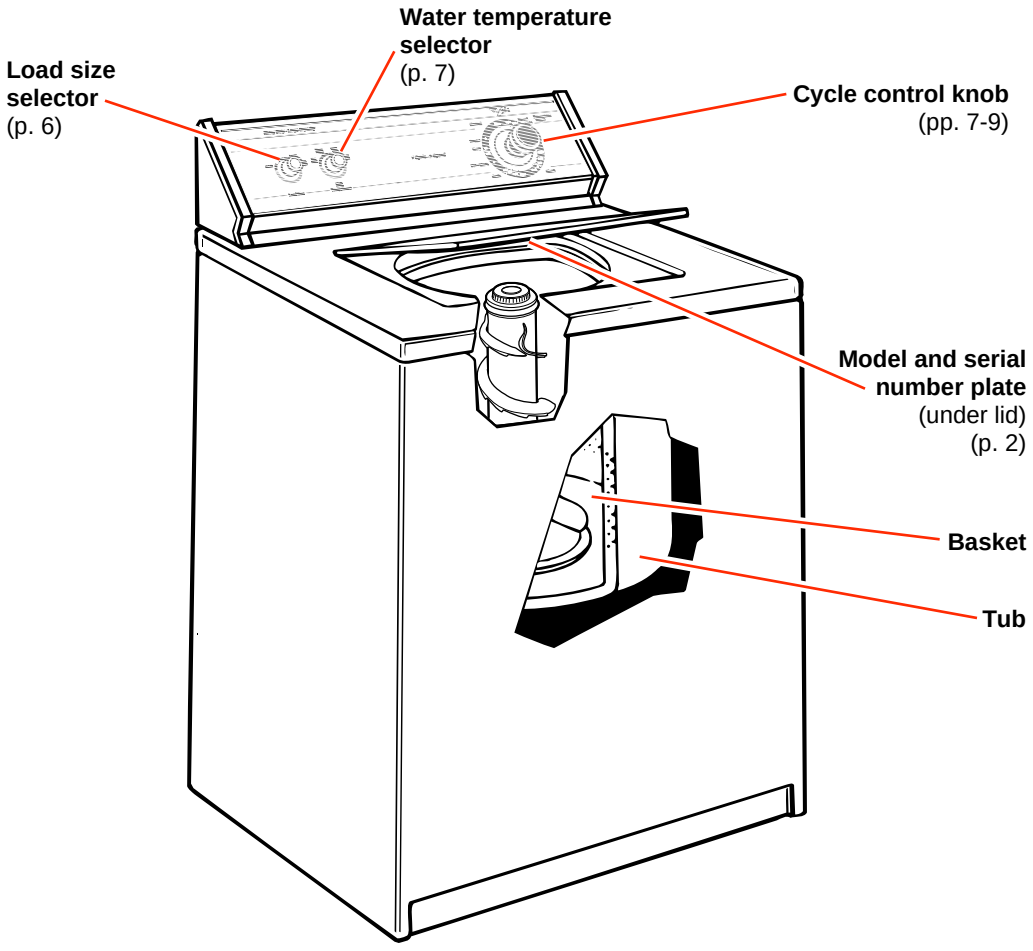
– SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS –

Parts and Features

The parts and features of your washer are illustrated on this page. Become familiar with all parts and features before using your washer.

NOTES:

- **The drawings in this book may vary from your washer model. They are designed to show the different features of all models covered by this book. Your model may not include all features.**
- Page references are included next to some features. Refer to those pages for more information about the features.


Water temperature selector (p. 7)
Load size selector (p. 6)
Cycle control knob (pp. 7-9)
Model and serial number plate (under lid) (p. 2)
Basket
Tub

Operating Your Washer

To obtain the best washing results, you must operate your washer properly. This section gives you this important information. Page references are included for more information.

⚠WARNING

Explosion Hazard

Never place items in the washer that are dampened with gasoline or other flammable fluids.

Do not wash or dry items soiled with vegetable or cooking oils because they may contain some oil after laundering.

Doing so can result in death, explosion, or fire.

⚠WARNING

Electrical Shock Hazard

Plug into a grounded 3 prong outlet.

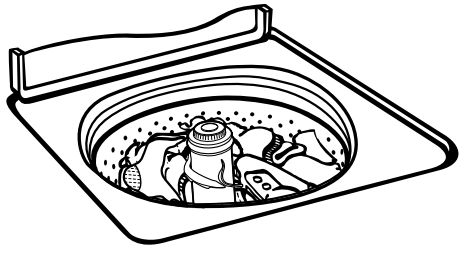
Do not remove ground prong.

Do not use an adapter.

Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, fire, or electrical shock.

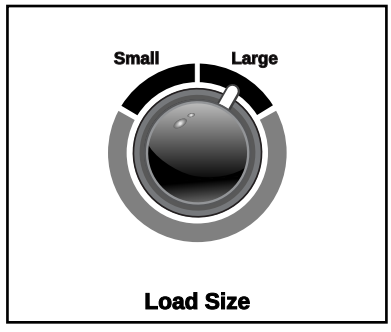
Starting your washer

1. **Add measured detergent to the washer. Then place a sorted load of clothes in the washer.**
   - Sort and load clothes as described on pages 13 and 14.
   - If desired, you may also add color safe bleach to the wash load.
2. **Close the washer lid.**



continued on next page

3. **Turn the Load Size Selector to the setting that corresponds with the size of your wash load and the type of fabric being washed.**
   - Depending on your model, your washer's Load Size Selector has **two, three,** or **four** settings (see illustrations).
   - To change the load size setting after the washer has started to fill, turn the Selector to the desired new setting.



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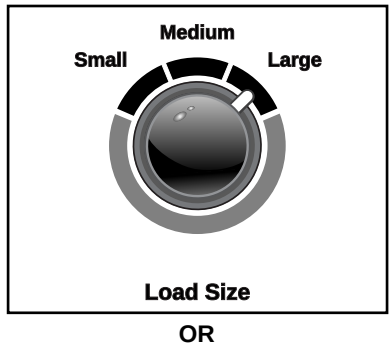

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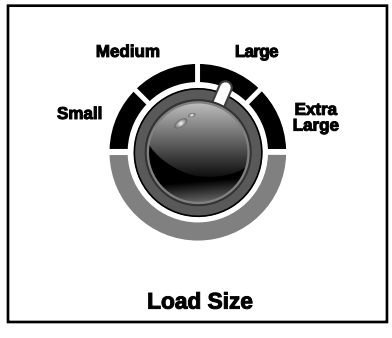
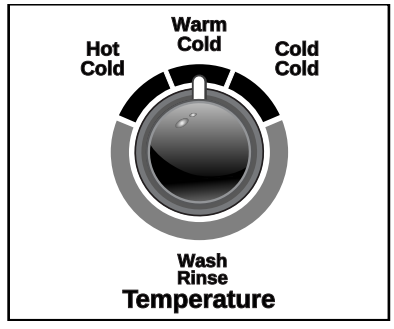


4. **Select a wash-rinse temperature with the Water Temperature Selector. Match the water temperatures with the type of fabric and soils being washed.**
   - See page 15 for water temperature guidelines.
   - Depending on your model, your washer's Water Temperature Selector has either **three** or **four** settings (see illustrations).
   - The top temperature is the wash water and the bottom temperature is the rinse water.



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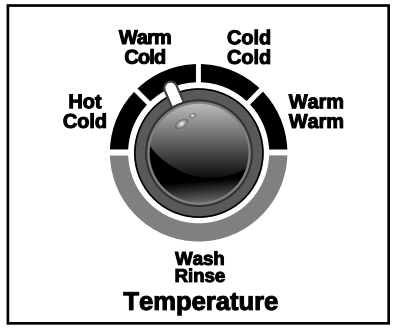
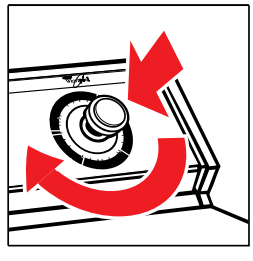
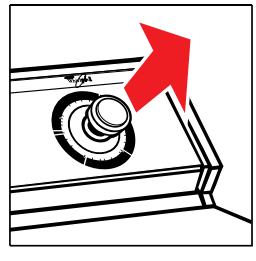


5. **Push in the Cycle Control Knob and turn it clockwise to the wash cycle you want.** See pages 8 and 9.
6. **Pull out Cycle Control Knob to start the washer.**





7. **(OPTIONAL STEP) If desired, add measured liquid chlorine bleach after the washer starts agitating.** See page 11.
8. **(OPTIONAL STEP) If desired, add measured and diluted liquid fabric softener to the final rinse cycle.** See page 11.

Stopping/restarting your washer

- To **stop** the washer at any time, push in the Cycle Control Knob.
- To **restart** the washer, close the lid (if open) and pull out the Cycle Control Knob.

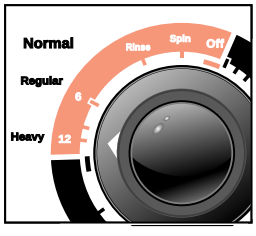
Selecting a cycle and time

This section illustrates and describes the wash cycles you can select with the Cycle Control Knob. Use this information to help you make the best cycle selections for your wash loads. Each cycle is designed for different types of fabrics and soil levels.

- The washer pauses briefly throughout each cycle. These pauses are normal for washer operation.
- Refer to page 9 to learn more about the sounds you may hear during a wash cycle.
- Refer to page 10 to help you understand what happens during a wash cycle.

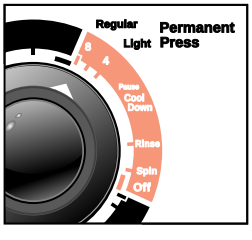
Normal Cycle

The Normal cycle features longer spins to shorten drying time. Use this cycle for cleaning cotton and linen fabrics. Select 6 (Regular) or 12 (Heavy) minutes of wash time, depending on whether your load is moderately or heavily soiled.



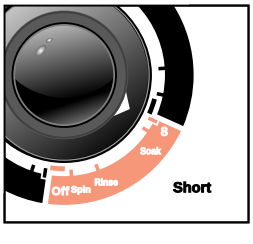
Permanent Press Cycle

The Permanent Press cycle features a cool-down rinse and shorter spins to reduce wrinkling. Use this cycle for cleaning permanent press and some synthetic fabrics. Select 4 (Light) or 8 (Regular) minutes of wash time, depending on whether your wash load is lightly or moderately soiled.



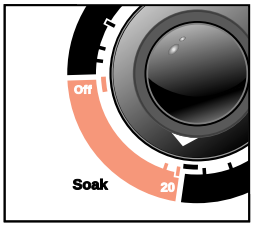
Short Cycle

The Short cycle features brief wash and soak periods, followed by shorter spins. Use this 8-minute cycle to clean delicate items and washable knits that are lightly or moderately soiled.



Soak Cycle

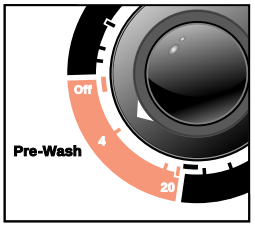
The Soak cycle features brief periods of agitation and soak time to help remove heavy soils and stains that need pretreatment.



- Use warm water when soaking laundry. Hot water can set stains. See pages 17-19 for stain removal information.
- Use the amount of detergent or presoak additive recommended by the manufacturer.
- After the Soak cycle ends, add detergent and set a new wash cycle.

Pre-Wash Cycle

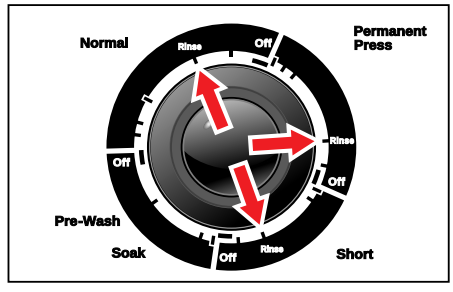
The 4-minute Pre-Wash cycle features a brief period of agitation to help remove heavy soils and stains that need pretreatment. See pages 17-19 for stain removal information. Once the Pre-Wash cycle ends, add detergent and start a new wash cycle.



Using rinse and spin

When using extra detergent for heavily soiled clothes, or washing special-care items, you may find an extra rinse and spin is needed.

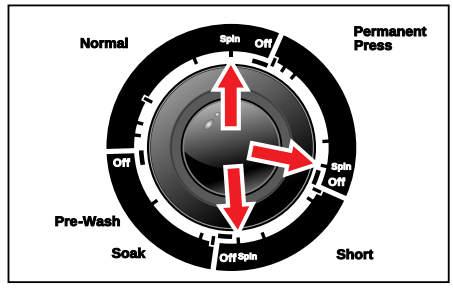
1. For an additional rinse, push in the Cycle Control Knob and turn clockwise to Rinse, as illustrated.
2. Pull out the Cycle Control Knob. The washer fills to selected load size, agitates, drains, and spins.



Using drain and spin

A drain and spin may help shorten drying times for some heavy fabrics or special-care items by removing excess water.

1. Push in the Cycle Control Knob and turn clockwise to Spin, as illustrated.
2. Pull out the Cycle Control Knob. The washer drains, then spins.



Understanding normal washer sounds

Your new washer may make sounds that your old one didn't. Because the sounds are unfamiliar, you may be concerned about them. Don't be; most of them are normal.

The following describes some of the sounds you may hear and what causes them.

During washing

When you select a small load size setting for a small wash load, the water level in your washer is lower. With this lower water level, you may hear a clicking sound from the upper portion of the agitator.

During drain

The rate that water is drained from your washer depends on your installation. If water is drained quickly from the washer, you may hear air being pulled through the pump. This happens during the end of draining.

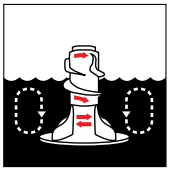
After drain and before spin

When the cycle changes from draining to spinning, you may hear gears engaging.

Understanding what happens in each cycle

When the Cycle Control Knob is set to a number and pulled out, the washer fills (to the selected load size) before agitation and timing start. The washer begins agitating immediately after filling; agitation occurs with the washer lid up or down.

During agitation, the agitator creates a



continuous rollover action that provides a thorough cleaning of the wash load.

After agitation starts, the Cycle Control Knob turns clockwise until it points to an OFF area and the cycle ends.

The washer pauses briefly throughout each cycle. These pauses are normal for washer operation.

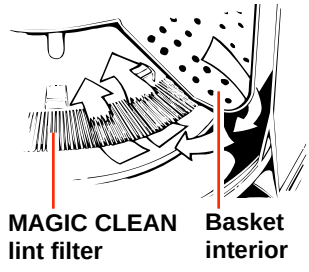
WASH
Fill
Wash selected time
Drain* No agitation
*The Permanent Press cycle partially drains, fills, agitates briefly, and drains.
Spin

RINSE
Fill
Rinse
Drain-No agitation
Spin-Spray rinse
Spin
Off

MAGIC CLEAN® lint filter

The lint filter at the bottom of the washer basket cleans itself. During agitation, wash and rinse water passes over the filter, separating the lint from the water. The lint is then spun away from the filter and out of the system during the spin part of the cycle.

If your washer drains into a tub, remove any lint collected in the tub or strainer.



Adding liquid chlorine bleach

Always measure liquid chlorine bleach. Do not guess. Never use more than 1 cup (250 mL) for a full load. Follow manufacturer's directions for safe use. Use a cup with a pouring spout to avoid spilling.

1. Let the washer fill and begin agitating the load.
2. Add bleach to wash cycle so it can be removed in the rinse cycle. Pour bleach around agitator, not directly on load.
   - Follow directions on care labels. Do not use chlorine bleach on wool, silk, spandex, acetates, or some flame-retardant fabrics.
   - When soaking with chlorine bleach, add detergent to soak water.

NOTE: Undiluted bleach will damage any fabric it touches. The damage appears as rips, holes, tears, or color loss and may not show up until several washings later.

Adding liquid fabric softener

- Always dilute fabric softener with ½ to 1 cup (125 to 250 mL) warm water. Undiluted fabric softener can stain fabrics.
- Add diluted fabric softener only in the final rinse.
- Fabric softener should not be mixed with other laundry products because greasy stains may form. If stains form, remove them by wetting the stain and rubbing with liquid detergent or a bar of soap. Rewash the stained item.
- Too much fabric softener can make some items (diapers and towels) nonabsorbent. If this happens, use less fabric softener or do not use it every time.

Caring for Your Washer

Proper care of your washer can extend its life. This section explains how to care for your washer properly and safely.

Cleaning your washer

Exterior

Wipe up detergent, bleach, and other spills

with a soft, damp cloth or sponge as they occur. Occasionally wipe the outside of the washer to keep it looking like new.

Do not put sharp or metal objects in your

washer. They can damage the finish. Check all pockets for pins, clips, money, bolts, nuts, etc. Do not lay these objects on your washer after emptying pockets.

Interior

Clean interior with 1 cup (250 mL) of chlorine bleach mixed with 2 cups (500 mL) of detergent. Run washer through a complete cycle using hot water. Repeat process if necessary.

NOTE: Remove hard water deposits using only cleaners labeled as washer safe.

Winter storage or moving care

Install and store your washer where it will not freeze. Because some water may stay in the hoses, freezing can damage your washer. If storing or moving your washer during freezing weather, winterize it.

To winterize washer:

1. Shut off both water faucets.
2. Disconnect and drain water inlet hoses.
3. Put 1 quart (1L) of R.V.-type antifreeze in the basket.
4. Run washer on a drain and spin setting (see page 9) for about 30 seconds to mix the antifreeze and water.
5. Unplug the power supply cord.

To use washer again:

1. Flush water pipes and hoses.
2. Reconnect water inlet hoses.
3. Turn on both water faucets.
4. Reconnect power supply cord.
5. Run the washer through a complete cycle with 1 cup (250 mL) of detergent to clean out antifreeze.

Non-use or vacation care

Operate your washer only when you are at home. If you will be on vacation or not using your washer for an extended period of time, you should:

- Unplug the power supply cord or turn off electrical power to the washer.
- Turn off the water supply to the washer. This helps avoid accidental flooding (due to a water pressure surge) while you are away.

Laundry Tips

This section reviews proper laundering techniques and gives you additional washing information.

Preparing clothes for washing

- Close zippers, snaps, and hooks to avoid snagging other items. Remove pins, buckles, and other hard objects to avoid scratching the washer interior. Remove non-washable trim and ornaments.

- Empty pockets and turn them inside out.
- Turn down cuffs, brush away lint and dirt.
- Turn synthetic knits inside out to avoid pilling.
- Tie strings and sashes so they will not tangle.
- Mend tears, loose hems, and seams.
- Treat spots and stains. (See “Removing Stains” on pages 17-19.)
- Stained or wet garments should be washed promptly for best results.

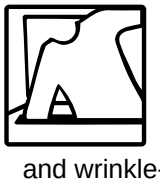
Sorting

- Separate heavily soiled items from lightly soiled ones, even if they would normally be washed together. Separate lint givers (towels, chenille) from lint takers (corduroy, synthetics, permanent press). When possible, turn lint givers inside out.

- Separate dark colors from light colors, colorfast items from noncolorfast items.
- Sort by fabric and construction (sturdy cottons, knits, delicate items).

Loading

- Drop items into washer loosely. Fill to the top of the basket (top row of holes). Do not wrap items around the agitator. Items should move easily through wash water for best cleaning and wrinkle-free results. Items should sink and reappear later.



- Load washer properly and select correct load size setting. Overloading or packing the machine, and selecting a setting too small for the wash load can:
  - – cause poor cleaning.
  - – increase wrinkling.
  - – create excessive lint.
  - – wear out items faster (because of pilling).
- Load by the amount of space items take up, not by their weight.
- Mix large and small items in each load. Load evenly to maintain washer balance. An off-balance load can make the washer vibrate during spin.

- Use a large load size setting to reduce wrinkling with permanent press clothes and some synthetic knits. These items should have more room to move in the water than heavy items (towels, jeans).
- Reduce wash time when using a small load size setting. Loads with only a few small items need less wash time.

Loading suggestions

For these suggested full-sized loads, set the Load Size Selector to the highest load size setting.

LARGE CAPACITY WASHERS

Heavy Work Clothes	Permanent Press	Mixed Load	Towels
2 pair pants 3 shirts 3 pair jeans 1 coverall	1 double sheet 1 tablecloth 1 dress 1 blouse 2 slacks 3 shirts 2 pillowcases	2 double or 1 king size sheet(s) 4 pillowcases 6 T-shirts 6 pair shorts 2 shirts 2 blouses 6 handkerchiefs	8 bath towels 8 hand towels 10 wash cloths 1 bath mat
Knits 2 slacks 2 blouses 4 shirts 4 tops 2 dresses			**Delicates** 2 camisoles 4 slips 4 panties 2 bras 2 nighties

SUPER CAPACITY WASHERS

Heavy Work Clothes	Permanent Press	Mixed Load	Towels
3 pair pants 3 shirts 4 pair jeans 1 coverall 1 overall	2 double or 1 king size sheet(s) 1 tablecloth 1 dress 1 blouse 2 slacks 3 shirts 2 pillowcases	3 double sheets 4 pillowcases 8 T-shirts 6 pair shorts 2 shirts 2 blouses 8 handkerchiefs	10 bath towels 10 hand towels 14 wash cloths 1 bath mat
Knits 3 slacks 3 blouses 6 shirts 4 tops 4 dresses			**Delicates** 3 camisoles 1 quilted robe 4 slips 4 panties 2 bras 2 nighties 1 baby's dress

Saving energy

- Use warm or cold wash water for most loads. Use hot water only when washing heavy, greasy soils or whites.
- On some models, use only cold rinses.
- Wash full loads.
- Use lower water levels when washing small loads.
- Avoid rewashing. Use enough detergent and pretreat stains or heavy soils. Use the cycles and wash times recommended for the fabric and soil.
- Use your washer during off-peak hours – usually early morning and late evening. (Ask your power company.)

Water guidelines

Selecting water temperatures

WASH WATER TEMPERATURE*	SUGGESTED FABRICS	COMMENTS
HOT 130°F (54°C) or above	• Work clothes • Sturdy whites/colorfast pastels • Diapers	• Best cleaning for heavily soiled items • Removes oils, perspiration, greasy soils, and stains • Prevents graying or yellowing
WARM 90-110°F (32-44°C)	• Dark/noncolorfast colors • Permanent press items • Nylon, polyester, acrylics, silks, woolens • Knits/delicate fabrics	• Best for moderately soiled to lightly soiled items • Safe for most fabric finishes • Less fading and dye bleeding • Reduces wrinkling
COLD 70-90°F (21-32°C)	• Extra-sensitive colors • Noncolorfast items • Hand washables	• Best for very lightly soiled items • Saves hot water • Best rinse water temperature

***** The washer features cold rinses for all wash temperatures. In addition, on some models, warm rinses are available with warm washes. Warm rinse water provides better water extraction than cold rinse water and shortens drying times. However, warm rinse water may increase wrinkling when line drying. In cold climates, warm rinse water also provides a more comfortable temperature for handling the wash load.

Checking hot water temperature

Your hot water should be 130°F (54°C) or above. If you do not know your hot water temperature, you can check it easily. You may need to raise the temperature of your water heater. To check your hot water:

1. Fill a pan with the hottest water available from the faucet that fills your washer.

   NOTE: If you do not have a faucet at your washer site, collect the water from the faucet closest to your washer.
2. Place a candy thermometer or cooking thermometer in the water to check the temperature.

NOTE: In wash water temperatures colder than 70°F (21°C), detergents do not dissolve well. Also, soils may be difficult to remove, and some fabrics may retain wear wrinkles and may have increased pilling.

Water hardness

Many poor washing results can be traced to the hardness of the wash water. To check your water hardness:

- City water – ask the city water company.
- Well water – ask the local water authority.

Ask for the mineral content in grains/gallon or parts/million. If your water is more than 8 grains/gallon or more than 137 parts/million, you should consider:

- Installing a water softener.
- Using more detergent.
- Using a packaged water conditioner.
- Not using soap.

Washing special-care items

Most garments and household textiles have care labels with laundering instructions. **Always follow care label directions when they are available.** Below are general washing instructions for some special washables.

ITEM	CARE INSTRUCTIONS
Blankets (electric or woolen)	Pretreat spots and stains. Select water temperature, cycle, and time according to the type of blanket being washed. Two rinses may be necessary. Check care label to see if manufacturer recommends machine washing.
Curtains, drapes, slipcovers	Wash small loads. Crowding may cause wrinkling. Replace slipcovers while still slightly damp. They will dry to fit tightly. **NOTE:** Sun-damaged curtains and draperies will tear whether hand or machine washed.
Diapers	When using chlorine bleach for soaking, add extra detergent to the load. Avoid overuse of fabric softeners – absorbency will be reduced.
Elastic, spandex	Elastic picks up oil from the body. Oil can damage elastic. Wash often to reduce the damage. Use warm water and sufficient detergent to remove oils. Do not use chlorine bleach.
Flame-retardant clothing	Items will be clearly labeled as flame-retardant. Follow manufacturer's instructions to retain flame-retardant qualities.
Knits	Knits are comfortable to wear because they stretch. However, this means that knits are more likely to be stretched and damaged when washed (especially bulky knits). Knits made of synthetic fabrics such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic tend to keep their original shape more than knits made of cotton or ramie.
Pillows, stuffed toys	Washing feather pillows is not recommended unless they will be dried in a dryer.
Plastic, rubber items	Treat as delicate items. Wash in warm water. Wash small items in a mesh bag.
Quilts, bedspreads	Do not wash cotton-filled comforters unless they are quilted or stitched. Tucked cotton batting tends to slip and become lumpy. An extra rinse may be necessary.
Scatter rugs	Shake or vacuum rugs to remove loose dirt. Wash more than one rug at a time. If washing only one rug, add bath towels to balance the load.
Snowsuits, jackets	Wash only one or two items at a time. You may need to stop the washer occasionally to press air from the items being washed. An extra rinse may be necessary.

Removing Stains

Stained, heavily soiled, or greasy items may need to be prewashed or soaked for best results. Soaking helps remove protein-type stains like blood, milk, or grass. Prewashing helps loosen soil before washing.

Stain removal rules

- Use warm water for soaking or prewashing stained laundry. Hot water can set stains.
- Most stains are easier to remove when they are fresh. Old or set stains may not come out. Follow package directions for pretreatment products.
- Before treating any stain, find out what kind of stain it is, how old the stain is, what kind of fabric it is, and if the fabric is colorfast. (Check the care label.)
- Washing and drying can set some stains.
- Start with cold or warm water. Hot water can set some stains.
- When bleach is recommended, use a bleach that is safe for the fabric.
- Test stain removers on an inside seam or hidden corner of the item to see if the color is removed.
- Put the stained area face down on a paper towel or white cloth. Apply the stain remover to the back of the stain. This forces the stain off the fabric instead of through it.
- Meat tenderizer or enzyme presoaks help break down some protein stains so they are easier to remove.

Stain removal guide

STAIN	TO REMOVE
Alcoholic beverage	These stains turn brown with age, so treat immediately. Sponge or soak fresh stains with cold water. Wash. If stain remains, soak 15 minutes in a solution of lukewarm water, liquid detergent, and a few drops of white vinegar. Rinse. Wash.
Blood	Rinse immediately or soak in cold water with enzyme presoak for 30 minutes or longer. Rinse. Rub detergent into any remaining stains. Rinse. If stain remains, put a few drops of 3% hydrogen peroxide on stain for 3-5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly. Wash.
Chewing gum	Use ice to make gum hard. Scrape off what you can. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Let dry. Wash.
Chocolate or coffee	Sponge immediately with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or apply a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Wash. If stain remains, apply a liquid detergent to stain or soak in warm water with an enzyme presoak. Rewash.
Crayon and candle wax	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Place fabric between two blotters or facial tissue. Press with warm iron. Remove color stain with nonflammable fabric cleaner. Hand wash until stain is gone. If full load is crayon stained, take to cleaners or coin-operated dry cleaning machine.
Cream, milk, or ice cream	Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner, or a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Wash. Repeat if necessary. If stain remains, apply a few drops of liquid detergent and a few drops of ammonia. Blot dry and rinse. If stain remains, soak in an enzyme presoak. Wash.

continued on next page

STAIN	TO REMOVE
Deodorants and anti-perspirants	**Light stain:** Treat with liquid detergent or your regular laundry detergent. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. **Heavy stain:** Place face down on towel and treat with a paste of ammonia and color safe bleach. Let stand for 30 minutes. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric.

⚠WARNING

Fire Hazard

Do not wash or dry items soiled with vegetable or cooking oils because they may contain some oil after laundering.

Doing so can result in death or fire.

Fat, grease, or oil	Items soiled with vegetable or cooking oil should not be washed or dried. For other types of greasy stains, use one of the methods below: • Use pretreatment stain remover. Follow label directions. Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. • Use talcum powder to absorb as much grease as possible. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Rinse. Wash. • Treat with liquid detergent or rub a detergent paste on the stain. Wash using hottest water safe for fabric.
Fruit stains	**Fresh stains:** Soak immediately in cool water. Wash. If stain remains, cover area with a paste made of color safe bleach, a few drops of hot water, and a few drops of ammonia. Wait 15 to 30 minutes. Wash. **Old stains:** Sponge with white vinegar. Rinse. Repeat procedure for fresh stains.
Grass or green vegetables	Soak in warm or cold water with an enzyme presoak for at least 30 minutes, or sponge with denatured alcohol. Wash in water temperature and bleach safe for the fabric. For colored fabrics, check colorfastness before applying alcohol. For acetate, sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. If stain remains, bleach with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse. Rewash.
Ink or ballpoint pen ink	Spray stain with an aerosol hair spray or rubbing alcohol. Sponge stain continuously until all bleeding stops. Let dry. Repeat if necessary. Wash. If stain remains, bleach if safe for fabric. (India and other indelible inks are almost impossible to remove completely.)
Iron or rust	**Colored or noncolorfast items:** Apply lemon juice and salt. Place in the sun to dry. Rinse thoroughly. Repeat if necessary. **White or colorfast items:** Try a rust remover. Test first on inside seam or hem. Some rust removers are not washer safe. Follow package directions.

STAIN	TO REMOVE
Ketchup or tomato products	Sponge immediately with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or apply a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Wash. If stain remains, apply a liquid detergent to stain or soak in warm water with an enzyme presoak. Rewash.
Lipstick	Apply nonflammable fabric cleaner or prewash soil and stain remover. Blot with absorbent material. Repeat if necessary. Rinse. If stain still remains, rub with liquid detergent. Wash.
Meat juice, egg	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Soak in cold or warm water with enzyme presoak at least 30 minutes, or treat stains with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Wash.
Mildew	Wash in hottest water safe for fabric. If stain remains, soak in warm water and a color safe bleach for 15 to 30 minutes. Rewash. (Old mildew stains are almost impossible to remove. Mildew fungus destroys or weakens fabrics.) An alternative to bleach is to treat with salt and lemon juice and dry in direct sunlight. Rinse and rewash. Mildew may form if wet or damp laundry remains in your washer for extended periods of time. To prevent mildew, promptly dry laundry after washing.
Mustard	Treat immediately. Scrape off excess mustard. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner or a prewash soil and stain remover. Rinse. Work liquid detergent and a few drops of vinegar into stain. Rinse. If stain remains, apply 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse and wash.
Paint	Hand wash paint-stained items. **Water base:** Treat stains while still wet. (These paints cannot be removed after they have dried.) Rinse in warm water to flush out paint. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. Rinse. Wash. **Oil base:** Scrape off fresh paint. Sponge with a nonflammable fabric cleaner. While stain is still wet with solvent, rub liquid detergent into it. Wash with hottest water safe for fabric.
Perspiration	Remove stains before ironing. Perspiration stains may weaken fabric. Wash or sponge stain thoroughly with detergent and warm water. If perspiration has changed the color of the fabric, use one of the following treatments: **Fresh stains:** Apply ammonia to stain. Rinse. Launder to remove ammonia odor. **Old stains:** Apply white vinegar to stain. Rinse. Launder to remove vinegar odor.
Scorch	Severe scorch cannot be removed. Wet stain with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Cover with a dry cloth and press with an iron as hot as is safe for fabric. Rinse well. Wash. **OR** Wet with lemon juice and spread in the sun to dry. Wash.
Soft drinks	Sponge immediately with cold water and alcohol. Heat and detergent may set stain.

Troubleshooting

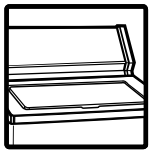
Most laundering problems are easily solved if you understand the cause. Check the following list for common laundry problems and the next page for common washer problems. If you need further assistance, see page 22.

Common laundry problems

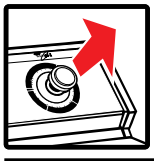
PROBLEM	CAUSE
Brown, yellow stains	• Chlorine staining • Iron in water heater or pipes; iron and manganese in water
Dye transfer	• Improper sorting • Load not immediately removed from washer after end of cycle
Gray whites, dingy colors	• Improper sorting • Water temperature too low • Not enough detergent • Using soap in very hard water (use detergent in hard water)
Greasy looking spots	• Fabric softener poured directly on clothes • Not enough detergent
Lint	• Improper sorting • Paper or tissue in pockets • Pilling being mistaken for lint • Not enough detergent
Load too wet after spin	• Cold rinses • Cycle stopped before spinning is complete
Shrinking	• Fabric type (some knits stretch during manufacturing – laundering returns fabric to original size) • Care label directions not followed
Snags, rips, and holes	• Items damaged before washing • Misuse of chlorine bleach (do not pour directly on clothes) • Sharp items not removed from pockets; fasteners not fastened
Stiff, rough fabrics	• Using soap in very hard water (use detergent in hard water) • Not enough detergent • Line drying
Twisting/ Tangling	• Overloading • Clothes wrapped around agitator
Wrinkling	• Overloading (leave more room for permanent press and knits) • Load not immediately removed from washer after cycle • Warm rinse water • Cycle selection incorrect
Yellow areas (from body oils)	• Water temperature too low • Not enough detergent

Common washer problems

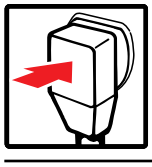
Before calling for service, check these:



Is the lid closed?



Is the Cycle Control Knob set and pulled out?

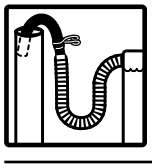


Is the power cord firmly plugged into a live outlet with proper voltage?

Have you blown a household fuse or tripped a circuit breaker?

Are both the hot and cold water faucets turned on?

Are the water hoses kinked or clogged?



Is the drain hose higher than the water level in the washer? It must be higher for proper operation.

Is the washer making noises (see page 9), or vibrating?

Is the wash load properly distributed around the agitator?

NOTE: Washer stops briefly during a wash cycle. These pauses are normal.

If none of these items was causing your problem, see “Requesting Assistance or Service” on page 22.

Requesting Assistance or Service

Before calling for assistance or service, please check “Troubleshooting” on pages 20-21. It may save you the cost of a service call. If you still need help, follow the instructions below.

1. If you need assistance* ...

Call the Whirlpool Consumer Assistance Center telephone number. Dial toll-free from anywhere in the U.S.A.:

1-800-253-1301

and talk with one of our trained consultants. The consultant can instruct you in how to obtain satisfactory operation from your appliance or, if service is necessary, recommend a qualified service company in your area.

If you prefer, write to:

Whirlpool Brand Home Appliances
Consumer Assistance Center
c/o Correspondence Dept.
2000 North M-63
Benton Harbor, MI 49022-2692

Please include a daytime phone number in your correspondence.

2. If you need service* ...

Whirlpool has a nationwide network of authorized Whirlpool service companies. Whirlpool service technicians are trained to fulfill the product warranty and provide after-warranty service, anywhere in the United States. To locate the authorized Whirlpool service company in your area, call our Consumer Assistance Center telephone number (see Step 1) or look in your telephone directory Yellow Pages under:

- **APPLIANCE-HOUSEHOLD-MAJOR, SERVICE & REPAIR**
  - *See:* Whirlpool Appliances or Authorized Whirlpool Service (*Example:* XYZ Service Co.)
- **WASHING MACHINES & DRYERS, SERVICE & REPAIR**
  - *See:* Whirlpool Appliances or Authorized Whirlpool Service (*Example:* XYZ Service Co.)

3. If you need FSP® replacement parts ...

FSP is a registered trademark of Whirlpool Corporation for quality parts. Look for this symbol of quality whenever you need a replacement part for your WHIRLPOOL® appliance. FSP replacement parts will fit right and work right, because they are made to the same exacting specifications used to build every new WHIRLPOOL appliance.

To locate FSP replacement parts in your area, refer to Step 2 or call the Whirlpool Consumer Assistance Center number in Step 1.

4. If you are not satisfied with how the problem was solved ...

- Contact the Major Appliance Consumer Action Program (MACAP). MACAP is a group of independent consumer experts that voices consumer views at the highest levels of the major appliance industry.
- Contact MACAP only when the dealer, authorized servicer, and Whirlpool have failed to resolve your problem.

  Major Appliance Consumer Action Program
  20 North Wacker Drive
  Chicago, IL 60606
- MACAP will in turn inform us of your action.

Gearcase assembly covered by your warranty

*** When asking for help or service:**

Please provide a detailed description of the problem, your appliance’s complete model and serial numbers, and the purchase date. (See page 2.) This information will help us respond properly to your request.

WHIRLPOOL®
Automatic Washer Warranty

LENGTH OF WARRANTY	WHIRLPOOL WILL PAY FOR
FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY FROM DATE OF PURCHASE	FSP® replacement parts and repair labor to correct defects in materials or workmanship. Service must be provided by an authorized Whirlpool service company.
LIMITED FIVE-YEAR WARRANTY FROM DATE OF PURCHASE	FSP replacement parts for any part of gearcase assembly if defective in materials or workmanship. The gearcase assembly is shown in the "Requesting Assistance or Service" section of this book. FSP replacement parts for any top and lid rust.
LIMITED TEN-YEAR WARRANTY FROM DATE OF PURCHASE	FSP replacement parts for outer tub should it crack, or fail to contain water, due to defective materials or workmanship.

WHIRLPOOL WILL NOT PAY FOR

A. Service calls to:
1. Correct the installation of your washer.
2. Instruct you how to use your washer.
3. Replace house fuses or correct house wiring or plumbing.

B. Repairs when your washer is used in other than normal, single-family household use.

C. Pickup and delivery. Your washer is designed to be repaired in the home.

D. Damage to your washer caused by accident, misuse, fire, flood, acts of God, or use of products not approved by Whirlpool.

E. Any labor costs during the limited warranties.

F. Repairs to parts or systems caused by unauthorized modifications made to the appliance.

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WHIRLPOOL CORPORATION SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this exclusion or limitation may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Outside the United States, a different warranty may apply. For details, please contact your authorized Whirlpool dealer.

If you need service, first see the "Troubleshooting" section of this book. After checking "Troubleshooting," additional help can be found by checking the "Requesting Assistance or Service" section or by calling our Consumer Assistance Center telephone number, **1-800-253-1301**, from anywhere in the U.S.A.

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